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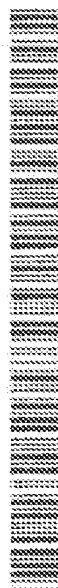
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(84) Title: GENETIC BIOSENSORS USING CHEMILUMINESCENCE

(57) Abstract: This invention provides methods or another transcription product and kits for the chemiluminescent detection of mRNA transcribed from genetic material in response to exposure of an organism, cell or genetic assembly to a chemical or physical change in its environment. These exposures result in an alteration in the level of activity of genes or transcription pathways responsive to such changes in such a way that the amount of mRNA associated with this activity changes.



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Genetic Biosensors Using ChemiluminescenceField of Invention

This invention relates to methods and kits for determining the toxicological or pharmacological impact of chemicals, mixtures of chemicals or physical, chemical and/or biological conditions, hereinafter referred to as external factors, on living organisms or cells, and thus also for detecting or assaying specific chemical analytes or mixtures thereof. Such chemicals, chemical mixtures or external factors may exert a biological effect in terms of directly or indirectly modifying animal or plant cell function. The invention relies on the ability of living cells to produce a genetically mediated response following exposure to a chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factor. Thus, within the environment of the organism or cell there may be present a component, plurality of components or alteration in the amounts of said components that results in a change in levels of specific messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) sequences in the cell relative to the unexposed or "normal" state. The change in mRNA production is detected by the binding of a complementary oligonucleotide probe labelled with a chemiluminescent molecule or a component of a chemiluminescent reaction. Similarly exposure of the

organism or cell to other external factors such as, for example, heat, ultra-violet radiation, x-ray radiation may also result in changes in the levels of transcribed mRNA.

#### Background of the Invention

5           The detection of alterations in the chemical components of the environment and their possible effects on the ecosystem may be undertaken using several standard bioassay procedures using living organisms [OECD (1984) *Guidelines for testing chemicals: Health Effects*.  
10           Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris; US Environmental Protection Agency (1985) *Toxic Substances Control Act Test Guidelines: Final Rules*. Fed Reg 40 CFR 798.2250, 2650, 2675, 3260, 3330, 4350, 4900; European Community (1985) EEC Directive 79/831. Annex V.,  
15           Part C: Commission of the European Communities, Doc EUR 9360 EN; Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (1985) *Testing Guidelines for Toxicity Studies* 59 Agricultural Chemical Laws and Regulations, Japan].

          Living organisms and cells are sensitive to changes  
20           in their normal environment such that any change in the environment may lead to biological effects such as physiological changes in the organism or cell. Such changes have a biochemical basis and frequently result in increased or decreased rates of particular biochemical

reactions, or even result in the genesis of reaction pathways not normally present (or active) in a given organism or cell type. The mechanisms of these physiological changes frequently contain a genetic component in that the environmental change causes part of the genome, or associated pathways, of the organism to be activated or deactivated. Ultimately, this leads to a physiological change involving the modulation of the biosynthesis of a protein such as, for example, an enzyme.

This process involves signal transduction pathways that modulate the ability of the RNA polymerase complex to transcribe specific segments of the genome of the organism or cell as a consequence of changes in its environment. These signal transduction pathways work through direct or indirect interactions of the chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factors with specific proteins which influence the activity of the transcription complex at defined nucleic acid sequences within the genome of the cell. The gene consists of a responsive element capable of sensing the environmental change and a reporter element which codes for the transcription of mRNA. Thus the presence and amount of an analyte in the environment of the organism or cell will influence activation of a gene such that, under the influence of RNA polymerase, part of

its sequence is transcribed to yield a molecule of mRNA. Further the analyte may also affect the transcription process at parts of the biochemical pathway subsequent to initial gene activation. Moreover, the chemical or other external factor may cause down-regulation of mRNA transcription which may be present as part of the normal functioning of the biochemical pathway concerned. In the case of specific regulation subsequent to exposure, the amount of mRNA transcribed will generally depend on the amount or degree of exposure to the chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factors. Normally, the mRNA is translated to yield a protein which may or may not have a physiological function in the organism or cell though pathways involving genetically engineered components may result in the formation of mRNA which does not result in the production of a translated protein.

Classically, the elucidation of the effects of exposure relied on monitoring the possible gross effects on the organism or cell from a holistic standpoint, for example death. More recently, the biochemical changes themselves have been monitored by measurement of translated proteins, enzymes or enzyme products. The detection or assay of environmental change by this means is thus crude and of limited utility.

Description of the Prior Art

There exist in the literature numerous reports of the use of biochemical markers within cells or organisms to monitor the exposure of organisms to, for example, environmental contaminants such as heavy metals, pesticide residues, plasticisers or detergent residues [P Kille et al. (1992) *Aquat. Toxicol.* 22, 279-286; W Baturio et al. (1996) *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry* 15, 771-781; T Stahlschmid et al. (1997) *Environmental Science and Pollution Research* 4, 155-162.]. An example of such an approach is that which is used to establish the presence of water-borne environmental contaminants that have estrogenic activity. The protein vitellogenin is not normally present in male fish. However, it is known that this protein is produced by male fish which have been chronically exposed to estrogenic substances or to environmental contaminants that mimic estrogenic activity such as certain detergent residues [S Jobling et al. (1993) *Aquat. Toxicol.* 27, 361-372; CE Purdom (1994) *Chemistry and Ecology* 8, 275-285; CB Lazier et al. (1993) In: *Biochemistry and Molecular Biology of Fishes*. Ch. 19, Vol. 2. Hochanchka and Mommsen (eds), Elsevier Science Publishers.]. Thus it is possible to introduce a normal male fish to the suspected contaminated water and

subsequently subject a sample of tissue or body fluid from the fish to an assay for vitellogenin. Such a test would normally be performed using SDS protein gel electrophoresis [UK Laemmli (1970) *Nature (London)* 227, 680-685] of blood plasma or using an immunoassay [S Jobling et al (*loc cit*); CE Furdum et al (*loc cit*); CB Lazier et al (*loc cit*)]. In this way, the presence of vitellogenin would be indicative of the presence of a contaminant having estrogenic activity.

Many methods have involved the assay of a gene product, i.e. a protein. However, such methods are time-consuming and of limited utility. In attempts to overcome such disadvantages, there has been reported means by which a range of different genetic techniques have been used to identify changes in the pattern of gene transcription caused by environmental or disease changes [CG Sagerstrom et al (1997) *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 66, 751-783]. Many genetic elements responsive to chemical exposure ("stress genes") of cells and organisms are already known. This has, for example, been demonstrated using earthworms exposed to heavy metal contaminated soil [SR Sturzenbaum (1998) *Applied Soil Ecology* 9, 495-500; SR Sturzenbaum et al (1998) In: *Advances in Earthworm Ecotoxicology*, Sheppard et al (eds), SETAC Press, pp 215-224]. Though this

technique does not rely on the determination of translated gene products, it suffers from the constraints of existing techniques used routinely for analysing mRNA levels such as Northern blotting, RNase protection assays and RT-PCR [J Sambrook et al (1989) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York; CT Wittwer et al (1997) *Gene Quantification*]. The utility of these procedures can be assessed using a number of criteria including: the degree of technical knowledge needed to execute the procedure; inclusion of hazardous reagents i.e. radiolabelled nucleotides; time taken to perform the assay; cost; sensitivity; specificity and the accuracy of measurement i.e. whether the result is qualitative or quantitative.

The most widely used technique is Northern blotting which 1) requires a highly trained operator, 2) utilises radionuclides, 3) requires 2-3 days, 4) is expensive, 5) requires 10-20 µg of total RNA. Moreover, cross reactivity can occur between isoforms and the procedure provides only qualitative results.

RNase protection assays exhibit greater specificity and require ~10 fold less starting material but are more time consuming, require the preparation of a radioactive probe and involve increased cost. Although, radioactive



detection can be substituted with chemiluminescence detection, these procedures utilise indirect ligand binding of chemicals such as biotin which have been covalently linked to the DNA probe. Due to the indirect nature of this detection these procedures require extra steps and reagents and are prone to background interference due to the signal amplification required to perform the detection. The limitations on utility for all the present techniques are the high skill levels required of the operator, the time taken to perform the procedures, the cost and the poor level of reproducibility of the results.

The use of direct chemiluminescent-labelled oligonucleotide probes has been described for the quantification of RNA [US 5 283 174; US 5 399 491]. However, such methods have only been demonstrated as a means of detecting bacteria responsible for causing infectious diseases. Here, reliance is placed on the ability of such methods to detect the large quantities of ribosomal RNA (rRNA) present in the bacterium.

We have developed novel methods by which changes in the level transcription of mRNA of organisms or cells or other transcription products exposed to chemicals, mixtures of chemicals or other external factors are

monitored by the use of direct chemiluminescent-labelled oligonucleotide probes. The teachings embodied herein permit for the first time the development of reagent kits and methods for the near real-time assessment of the possible toxicological or pharmacological activity of chemicals, mixtures of chemicals or other external factors on living organisms in a rapid, sensitive and reproducible manner.

#### Summary of Invention

According to one aspect of this invention, there is provided a method for the detection and/or quantification of chemicals, mixture of chemicals or other external factors which comprises:

exposing to said chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factor an organism, cell or genetic assembly comprising a gene capable of transcription to yield nucleic acid such that said exposure results in a change of nucleic acid production relative to the unexposed state;

detecting said nucleic acid using an oligonucleotide probe which is complementary to at least a part of said nucleic acid and which is labelled with a chemiluminescent molecule or component of a chemiluminescent reaction.

Whilst mRNA has been particularly identified as a useful target transcription product in the present teachings, it will be appreciated that other transcription products can be detected and/or quantified in the same way.

Preferably the chemiluminescent molecule is a chemiluminescent acridinium salt. The chemiluminescent molecule may be a chemiluminescent salt selected from the group pyridinium, phenanthridinium, benzacridinium or quinolinium. Alternatively said chemiluminescent label may be a chemiluminescent acridan.

Still further, the chemiluminescent label may be a chemiluminescent acridine.

Furthermore the oligonucleotide may be labelled with a substance capable of taking part in a chemiluminescent reaction.

Preferably, the chemical reactivity of the molecule comprising the oligonucleotide label will be different when the said oligonucleotide is bound to a complementary target sequence when compared to the chemical reactivity when not so bound.

A plurality of different labelled oligonucleotide probes may be used to detect the presence or absence of

complementary target sequences in the same analytical sample.

The gene may be a recombinant molecule comprising at least one each of a response element and reporter element.

5 In another aspect, this invention provides a kit for the detection and/or quantification of a chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factors. The said kit is used together with organisms, cells or genetic assemblies which have previously been exposed to a chemical, mixture  
10 of chemicals or other external factor such that levels of specific nucleic acid obtained therefrom may be altered as compared with levels in the unexposed state. Organisms, cells or genetic assemblies may if required form part of the kit. The said kit comprises at least one  
15 oligonucleotide probe complementary to at least a part of the nucleic acid to be detected and/or quantified and wherein at least one oligonucleotide probe is labelled with a chemiluminescent label or a component of a chemiluminescent reaction.

20 Accordingly, the present invention relates to the determination of the toxicological or pharmacological impact of chemicals, mixtures of chemicals or other external factors on organisms or cells and thus also to the detection of and/or quantification of such chemical

analytes or conditions by the use of the genetically-mediated response of organisms or cells exposed to such chemicals or changes in the concentrations thereof or changes in the conditions of other external factors. This response is monitored by the use of oligonucleotide probes that are complementary to defined sequences of mRNA or other transcription products transcribed from genes. The activity of the genes or transcription pathway may be altered in the presence or absence of the said chemicals, mixtures of chemicals or other external factors. The binding of these oligonucleotide probes is in turn monitored by previously labelling them with a chemiluminescent molecule or component of a chemiluminescent reaction in such a way that the light emission from the labelled probe is a measure of the extent of hybridisation of the probe with its complementary target sequence. In this way, the intensity of light emission is proportional to the amount of transcribed sequence, which in turn is a measure of the activity of a particular gene or transcription pathway responsive to the exposure of the organism, cell or genetic assembly to the chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factors. This invention has utility in

several fields of application such as, but not restricted to, the following:

1) determination of the toxicity of chemicals which may be released into the biosphere,

5        2) detection and/or quantitation of chemical contaminants in the environment,

3) determination of the toxicity and/or therapeutic activity of pharmacological preparations

10       4) assessment of possible adverse effects of personal care products.

Though the teachings embodied herein are particularly directed to the assessment of possible deleterious consequences of the exposure of the organism or cell to a given chemical species or conditions, it can be appreciated that the same approaches can be used in  
15       situations where beneficial consequences have a genetically mediated component. Moreover, the gene assemblies involved in these mechanisms can be isolated and/or engineered such that the transcribed mRNA or other  
20       transcription product can be produced completely in vitro without any requirement for the use of intact organisms or cells. The use of these methods offers advantages in terms of simplicity and speed over other methods thus for the first time allowing real-time determinations to be

performed. The use of such chemiluminescent labelled oligonucleotides to monitor gene activation in this way is both novel and surprising since there is no teaching that suggests the utility of this type of end-point for anything other than the detection of infectious organisms in biological specimens.

#### Description of Preferred Embodiments

In a preferred aspect of the invention, an organism or cell is identified which possesses a gene which is responsive to a specific environmental parameter such as a chemical or group of chemicals which needs to be detected or quantified. One skilled in the art readily appreciates the means of identification of such genes. An example of this kind of approach is differential display.

The chemicals of interest are exemplified by, but not limited to, environmental pollutants such as heavy metals (mercury, cadmium etc.), pesticide residues (organophosphorus compounds etc.), herbicide residues (triazines, glyphosate etc.) polyaromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls and other synthetic or naturally occurring compounds. Firstly, the gene responsive to the analyte or analytes of interest is identified and characterised using methods already established and known to those skilled in the art. Secondly, an oligonucleotide

probe is synthesised by established methods such that its sequence is complementary to a region of a specific mRNA molecule that is transcribed from a gene responsive to exposure of the organism or cell system to the analyte of interest. Thirdly, the oligonucleotide probe is labelled with a chemiluminescent molecule. The light emission from the chemiluminescent molecule is indicative of the hybridisation of the probe with the specific mRNA produced in response to the gene activation. Alternatively, the chemiluminescent labelled oligonucleotide probe can be used to detect changes in mRNA levels due to exposure to chemicals, mixtures of chemicals or other external factors which do not per se affect gene regulation but affect other elements in the transcription mechanism such as RNA polymerase activity. In a particularly preferred aspect, use is made of the property of hybridisation protection of chemiluminescent acridinium salts by double stranded nucleic acids as described in U.S. Patent 5 283 174, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. Here, a labelled oligonucleotide probe is allowed to hybridise to its exact complementary nucleic acid target and the reaction conditions are then changed (for example by elevation of temperature and/or pH) such that the chemiluminescent properties of the unhybridised or non-



specific hybridised labelled oligonucleotide are destroyed by hydrolysis of the chemiluminescent molecule. Since this hydrolysis does not occur when chemiluminescent oligonucleotide probe is hybridised to its exact complementary target sequence, then subsequent estimation of chemiluminescent activity is proportional to the amount of target sequence present. Based on the use of such chemiluminescent end-points disclosed in U.S. Patent 5 283 174 one skilled in the art would readily appreciate generally how to design, synthesise and use chemiluminescent oligonucleotide probes. There also exist in the literature descriptions of other chemiluminescent systems including, for example, pyridinium, phenanthridinium, benzacridinium and quinolinium salts; acridans and acridines. Ultimately, any chemiluminescent compound or component of a chemiluminescent reaction which has been proposed to have general utility as a label for an oligonucleotide probe may be used in the present context.

The present teachings demonstrate the surprising finding that the techniques of gene identification, mRNA targetting and chemiluminescent labelled oligonucleotide probe detection can be effectively combined in such a way that a method is produced which permits the rapid, cost

effective, sensitive, detection and/or quantitation of a wide range of analytes by a method that can be easily performed. Moreover, the method is particularly desirable for the assessment of bioavailable contaminants which may have an adverse ecological effect. Such a method has not previously been described nor is it apparent that such a system as described could be developed.

In a further aspect, it can be appreciated that the same technical principles can be applied to any situation in which an organism or cell elicits a genetic response as a result of exposure to a chemical or physical stimulus, said response resulting in the formation of nucleic acid.

Yet a further aspect involves detecting changes in nucleic acid concentrations as a result of the influence of chemical or physical changes on other elements of the transcription pathway rather than the regulation of the gene itself. By way of example, it is known that the synthesis of transcribed sequences relies on the activity of particular enzymes. Monitoring the changes in the concentration of transcript therefore also allows a measure of the activity of these enzymes to be obtained. This method is particularly advantageous for assessing the activity of putative pharmacological compounds suspected of affecting the activity of such enzymes. Examples of

such enzymes are polymerase and reverse transcriptase. In particular such methods are useful for the screening of compounds having possible utility as antibacterial or antiviral agents as a consequence of their effect on enzymes involved with replication.

The identification of chemicals having pharmacological activity is key to drug discovery programs. In particular, the advent of combinatorial synthesis requires the screening of large numbers of small quantities of chemical agents for pharmacological activity and for toxicity. Current methods are poorly adapted for such purposes and are complex, time-consuming and expensive. By contrast, the teachings disclosed herein permit cellular mRNA responses to be monitored in near real-time and allow simultaneous study of the activities of large numbers of putative therapeutic agents.

In a similar aspect, there is much concern as to the possible collateral toxic effects of newly-developed chemical species such as herbicides and pesticides on non-targetted organisms in the environment. Since toxic stress invariably results in changes in regulation of mRNA production in an exposed organism, it is possible to determine the toxicity of newly-developed chemical species using the teachings described herein.

In practical terms, established techniques can be used for the husbandry of organisms, maintenance of cells and isolation and/or engineering of in vitro genetic assemblies from which samples of mRNA or other transcription product are derived.

For reference purposes, the mRNA derived from a suitable "housekeeping" gene such as that corresponding to the protein actin is subjected to the same procedure as the stress gene mRNA. Such housekeeping genes, which do not respond to the same stimuli as the responsive genomic elements being targetted, are chosen as controls for the method. Thus, in a particular example, extracts of organism target tissue or cell-lines can be prepared from non-exposed and putatively exposed organisms or cells and the mRNA contained therein analysed using the chemiluminescent labelled oligonucleotide probes of the desired sequences.

Extraction of nucleic acid from tissue homogenates or cell lysates can be performed according to published methods. A sample of the extracts is mixed in an appropriate buffer solution with a known quantity of chemiluminescent labelled oligonucleotide probe under appropriate conditions. Presence of target having a sequence complementary to the probe sequence results in

hybridisation. In a preferred aspect of the invention, the oligonucleotide is labelled with a chemiluminescent acridinium ester. Here, following the hybridisation procedure, the reaction mixture is exposed to alkaline conditions at a temperature of preferably in the range 20 to 80 degrees C, more preferably 55 to 65 degrees C. Under such conditions, unhybridised probe is selectively hydrolysed such that its chemiluminescent activity is lost and therefore the presence of chemiluminescence emission as measured in a luminometer is indicative of the presence of target. Appropriate procedures for performing hybridisation reactions and for the measurement of chemiluminescence are well-known to those skilled in the art. These procedures may be performed in separate parallel experiments using, respectively, oligonucleotide probes in one instance to the target of choice and in the other instance to actin mRNA as control. The finding in the sample from the exposed organism or cell-line of increased target relative to that expected for an organism or cell-line not exposed to the putative toxic chemical is indicative of the presence of a toxic stress. As an alternative to this approach, there exists the possibility of performing the sample and control experiments contemporaneously in the same reaction environment. Here

use is made of the ability to label different oligonucleotides respectively with chemiluminescent labels having distinct chemical or optical properties. Such procedures which, for example, involve the discrimination  
5 of chemiluminescent compounds on the basis of their reaction kinetics are already established [US Patent 5 756 709].

The use of prokaryotic cells is particularly advantageous in respect of the teachings described herein  
10 since it is possible to use current molecular biology techniques to create artificial "gene" sequences or constructs containing both the desired response element (promoter sequence) and a "reporter" sequence from which mRNA or other target nucleic acid is transcribed in  
15 response to the binding of the analyte of interest to the promoter. The creation of such assemblies is well-established and it is possible to link promoters to any nucleotide sequence capable of being transcribed regardless of whether or not the target nucleic acid so  
20 produced exists in nature and regardless of whether it is capable of yielding a translated protein.

In another aspect it is possible to make use of biochemical assemblies without the need for intact cells. The use of *in vitro* transcription for example is well-

established and it is therefore possible to establish the effects of changes in the chemical/physical environment of the biochemical system corresponding to a chosen transcription pathway. The biochemical system can be used to monitor effects at the level of gene regulation itself or at other levels in the transcription pathway such as the enzymes involved in transcription.

Moreover it is possible to engineer constructs with a plurality of response and reporter elements.

10 In order that the invention may be more fully understood, the following non-limiting examples are given for illustrative purposes.

#### List of Figures

Figure 1 is a chart showing the results of an assay with mouse liver total RNA using acridinium ester actin probe with a negative control (marked "probe") and mouse actin mRNA in varying amounts;

Figure 2 is a chart showing an assay of mouse liver total RNA using mouse specific acridinium ester labelled probe in the presence of salmon actin mRNA. (Probe = negative control);

Figure 3 is a histogram showing Relative Light units (RLU's) measured with Fathead Minnow Actin mRNA and Vitellogenin mRNA acridinium-labelled probes in Fathead

Minnow male, female and estradiol induced juvenile total  
RNA preparations;

Figure 4 is a chart showing induction of vitellogenin in fathead minnows after expose to 17 $\beta$ -estradiol. The bars represent mean values  $\pm$  S.E.M. (n = 5). The data are expressed as fmol/ $\mu$ l mRNA equivalents (derived from a linear regression of a calibration curve using synthetic target oligonucleotide).

Figure 5 is a chart showing vitellogenin induction in fathead minnows following environmental exposure to 17 $\beta$ -estradiol. The bars represent mean values  $\pm$  S.E.M. (n = 5). The data are expressed as fmol/ $\mu$ l mRNA equivalents (derived from linear regression of a calibration curve using synthetic target oligonucleotide).

Figure 6 is a schematic diagram of the pR2-ES1 construct; and

Figure 7 is a histogram showing the detection of mercury response in genetically-modified E. coli using chemiluminescent acridinium-labelled oligonucleotide probe sequence complementary to lacZ mRNA.

## Examples

### EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of acridinium labelled oligonucleotide probe  
to mouse actin RNA



The following oligonucleotide probe sequence to mouse actin RNA was synthesised using established methods.

5'-GGA GGA GCA AT\*G ATC TTG ATC TTC-3' ( \* indicates  
position of linker)

A non-nucleotide linker terminating in an amino group was introduced into the sequence during synthesis. The probe was labelled with 4-(2-succinimidylloxycarbonyl)phenyl-10-methylacridinium-9-carboxylate trifluoromethanesulphonate and purified using high performance liquid chromatography. The synthesis, labelling and purification of the probe was carried out as described in the literature ("Detection of acridinium esters by chemiluminescence", NC Nelson and MA Reynolds, in "Nonisotopic Probing, Blotting and Sequencing", (1995) Academic Press Inc., pp. 391-427; LJ Arnold and NC Nelson, US Patent 5 185 439; LJ Arnold et al. WO88/03173.

XXXXXX 2.

### Quantitation of mouse actin mRNA

20           Total RNA was prepared from mouse liver tissue using a commercially available method (Qiagen Rneasy Midi Kit) and eluted into sterile, pure water. The concentration of total RNA recovered was routinely 400 - 800 ug/ml as determined by optical absorbance measurement.

The assay was performed using triplicate determinations. Hybridisation reactions were carried out in 12 x 75 mm polystyrene tubes (Sarstedt, Cat. No. 55.476) and comprised 50ul double strength hybridisation buffer (0.1 mol/l lithium succinate, pH 5.2; 3 mmol/l EDTA; 3 mmol/l EGTA; 17% (w/v) lithium lauryl sulphate), 20fmol acridinium ester labelled oligonucleotide probe prepared according to Example 1 (complementary to mouse  $\beta$ -actin gene [Genebank accession no: X03672]) and a defined quantity of total RNA. The reaction volumes were made up to 100ul. Controls consisted of the following: blank samples (reagents only), negative control (all components except target nucleic acid), positive control (all components but with the total RNA replaced by a known amount of standard oligonucleotide complementary to the probe sequence). The reaction tubes were stoppered and incubated for 30 minutes at 60°C.

300ul hydrolysis buffer (190mmol/l sodium borate, pH 7.6; 5% v/v Triton X-100) were added to each tube and the reactions incubated at 60°C for a further 10 minutes. Immediately following incubation, the tubes were cooled on ice for 1 minute and then left at room temperature for a further 1 - 2 minutes. Chemiluminescence was measured as relative light units (RLU) in a luminometer (Strattec

Lumino) for 5 seconds following sequential injection of 200ul each of Pace 2 Detection Reagents I and II (Gen Probe). The results are set out in Table 1 below and represented graphically in Figure 1.

5           Table 1: Chemiluminescence response for mouse actin mRNA. RLU values represent the mean of triplicates with subtraction of blank.

	RNA (ug)	RLU	Std. Dev.
10	25	25489	3065
	20	20104	743
	15	16991	1961
	10	13258	1932
	5	7618	120

15   **EXAMPLE 3.**

Specificity of assay for mouse actin mRNA

20           The mouse actin acridinium ester labelled oligonucleotide probe described above possessed a single base mismatch when compared to the analogous salmon actin sequence (Genebank accession no: AF012125). This mismatch affects the hybridisation kinetics such that the system is specific for total complementarity. This specificity is demonstrated by adding an amount of salmon actin sequence (prepared from salmon liver tissue in a manner described

for the preparation of mouse actin RNA described in Example 2) equivalent to the amount of mouse actin sequence present. The assay was performed in the same way as for mouse actin RNA, and the results are presented graphically in Figure 2. It can be seen that the presence of salmon actin sequence caused no interference in the detection of the mouse actin mRNA in those reactions where it was added.

		AE
		↓
Probe	5'-GGA GGA GCA ATG ATC TTG ATC TTC- 3'	
RC-Actin mouse	5'-GGA GGA GCA ATG ATC TTG ATC TTC- 3'	
RC-Actin salmon	5'-GGA GGG GCG ATG ATC TTG ATC TTC- 3'	

\* Note: gene sequences are reverse complement, i.e. anti-sense strand. AE = acridinium ester.

#### Example 4

##### Earthworm actin gene

Total RNA was isolated from whole earthworm (*Lumbricus rubellus*) tissue. The method differed slightly from that for the isolation of total RNA from liver tissue as the former is highly collagenous and requires a more stringent method. Here total RNA was isolated using TRI reagent (Sigma Chemical Co.) following established

methods. The RNA pellet obtained from this process was dissolved in sterile, pure water and washed through a Qiagen RNeasy Maxi column according to manufacturer's instructions. The assay for earthworm actin RNA was carried out in the same way as described in Example 2 except that an acridinium labelled probe was used which was complementary to the earthworm actin gene (Genbank accession no: Y09623). The results are given in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Chemiluminescence response for earthworm actin RNA. RLU values represent the mean of triplicate determinations.

RNA (ug)	RLU	Std. Dev.
1.5	4345	131
3.1	5125	259
6.1	7910	1221
12.3	13836	1184
18.4	19133	1474
24.6	24745	65

#### Example 5

##### Measurement of Vitellogenin mRNA in Fathead Minnow (*Pimephales promelas*)

The production of vitellogenin, an estrogen-dependent yolk protein precursor, can serve as a valuable biomarker

for exposure to estrogen in oviparous vertebrates. This biomarker can be used in vitro (hepatocyte cultures) and in in vivo studies. Although vitellogenin is normally present only in the plasma of female fish, males do have the vitellogenin gene and exposure of male fish to environmental estrogens can trigger expression of the gene. The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, is one of the most widely used fish species in ecotoxicology.

Acridinium labelled oligonucleotide probes (5' CGG GCA AT\*G ACA GCA AAA ACA GG-3'; \* = acridium ester) designed to hybridise with fathead minnow vitellogenin mRNA were used to measure the expression of the gene in male, female and estradiol-induced juvenile fathead minnows. Actin expression was also measured for each sample, as actin is widely accepted as being a ubiquitously expressed gene, and can thus be used as a control.

The following experimental procedure was adopted:

1. Total RNA was extracted using established procedures with TRI Reagent (Sigma Chemical Co.) from the following:

Adult Male Fathead Minnow

Adult Female Fathead Minnow

Juvenile Estradiol-Induced Fathead Minnow

## 2. HFA Format:

The following reaction mixture was prepared in 12mm x 75mm Sarstedt tubes for each sample to be measured. Duplicate samples were prepared for each measurement.

5	50 $\mu$ l Double strength hybridisation buffer
	10 $\mu$ l acridinium labelled probe (~ 0.1 pmol)
	X $\mu$ l Total RNA (~ 6 $\mu$ g)
10	Y $\mu$ l Sterile water

Where X and Y are selected to give a total reaction volume of 100  $\mu$ l.

## 15 Hybridisation:

All tubes were incubated in a water bath at 60°C for 30 minutes.

## Hydrolysis:

300  $\mu$ l of hydrolysis buffer (190mM sodium borate, pH 7.6;  
20 5% v/v Triton X-100) were added to each tube.

All tubes were incubated for a further 10 minutes in a circulating water bath at 60°C.

All tubes were then cooled in an ice bath for 2 minutes, then at room temperature for 2 minutes, before being measured.

Detection:

5 Chemiluminescence of each replicate was measured in a luminometer (Strattec Biomedical Systems) using a 200ul injection of Detection Reagents I and II (Gen Probe Inc., San Diego, U.S.A) and a 5 second measurement time.

**Example 6**

10 Measurement of Vitellogenin mRNA expression in fathead minnows following intra-peritoneal (IP) exposure to 17 $\beta$ -estradiol

IP exposure: 17 $\beta$ -Estradiol (5mg/kg) was administered by intraperitoneal injection on day zero. Five fish were  
15 sampled on days 1, 3, 5 and 7. Control fish (no estradiol) were also sampled.

Assay: Vtg mRNA was extracted and measured as outlined in Example 5; approximately 15  $\mu$ g of total RNA was used per  
20 measurement.

Samples were measured relative to a set of target calibration standards complementary to the labelled probe sequence (target concentrations = 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 5.0, 10 & 50 fmol/ 10 $\mu$ l). The results are shown in Figure 4.



**EXAMPLE 7**

Vitellogenin mRNA induction following environmental 17 $\beta$ -  
5 estradiol exposure

Environmental exposure: Juvenile fathead minnows (weight  
range = 0.30 ~ 1.0 g) in 40 litre aquaria were exposed to  
100ng/L of 17 $\beta$ -estradiol via a flow-through dosing system.  
10 Five fish were sampled on days 0, 7, 14 & 21.

Assay: Vtg mRNA was extracted and measured as outlined in  
Example 6; approximately 15  $\mu$ g of total RNA was used per  
measurement. The results are shown in Figure 5.

15

**EXAMPLE 8.**

Detection of mercury using genetically modified *E coli* and  
chemiluminescent hybridisation assay.

Plasmid pRZ-ES1 contains genes that encode a Hg(II)  
20 transport system, a Hg(II)-responsive transcriptional  
regulator, and its cognate promoter which directs lacZ  
transcription. A schematic diagram of the genes and  
promoters present in pRZ-ES1 (as described in Peter A.

Lund et al (1987) Gene 52, pp207-214) is shown in Figure 6.

The following steps were carried out:

Preparation of competent *E. coli*

5 An aliquot (5 ml) of *E. coli* TG2 was used to inoculate a solution of (10g/l bacto-tryptone, 5g bacto-yeast extract, 10g/l sodium chloride, pH 7.0 ("LB" solution, 100 ml) and incubated with shaking (37°C, 225 rpm) until the OD<sub>600</sub> reached 0.45-0.60 (approximately 3 hrs). The culture was  
10 transferred to two 50 ml conical tubes and centrifuged (3,000 rpm, 5 mins). The resulting pellet was resuspended in cold CaCl<sub>2</sub> (50 mM, 25 ml) and chilled on ice (20 mins), followed by centrifugation at 4°C (3,000 rpm, 5 mins). The pellet was resuspended in cold CaCl<sub>2</sub> (50 mM, 10 ml)  
15 and chilled on ice (1-6 hrs). The cells were then ready to use or alternatively were stored as a glycerol stock by adding sterile glycerol (40%, 10 ml) and storing in aliquots (200 µl) at -70°C. When the cells were required they were thawed slowly on ice (15-30 mins).

20 Transformation of competent *E. coli*

Competent TG2 bacteria (200 µl) were transferred into a chilled 15 ml conical tube. pRZ-ES1 DNA (approximately 10-50 ng) was added to the cells and swirled gently. The tube was chilled on ice (30 mins) followed by heat shock

(42°C, 3 mins). The tube was immediately cooled on ice (2 mins) prior to adding a solution of 16g/l bacto-tryptone, 10g/l bacto-yeast extract, 5g/l sodium chloride ("2TY", 800 µl, preheated to 42°C). The bacteria were incubated with shaking (37°C, 225 rpm, 1 hr). An aliquot (50-100 µl) of the transformation mixture was plated onto "LB"-Agar ("LB" solution plus 15 g/l bacto-agar) plates containing kanamycin antibiotic and incubated (37°C, 18 hrs). If necessary the cells were concentrated by centrifugation (1,000 rpm, 10 mins) and re-suspended in "2TY" (50 µl) prior to plating.

#### Induction of bacteria with Hg(II)

A single colony containing the pRZ-ES1 plasmid was picked and used to inoculate "2TY" media (5 ml). The culture was incubated (37°C, 18 hrs). A ten-fold dilution of the overnight culture in "2TY" was incubated for 2 hours at 37°C. A further ten-fold dilution in "2TY" was inoculated with various HgCl<sub>2</sub> concentrations, while a second dilution with no HgCl<sub>2</sub> was used as a control. After inducing for an appropriate timescale total RNA was prepared using a Qiagen RNeasy kit.

Isolation of bacterial total RNA

RNA isolation was performed using RNeasy kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Hybridisation Protection Assay (HPA)

5        LacZ-4 was used since the corresponding probe to its transcribed mRNA had previously been determined to perform better in HPA assays than LacZ-2 since greater sensitivities and shorter hydrolysis times could be achieved. The lacZ HPA Assay conditions used were as  
10 follows.

The following reaction mixture was prepared in a microcentrifuge tube and incubated (60°C, 30 min).

15        15 µl Double Strength Hybridisation Buffer  
         1 µl Acridinium labelled-probe (0.05 - 0.1 pmol; 4 - 5 x 10<sup>6</sup> relative light units)  
         10 µl Target from step 4 (0.5 - 1.0 pmol)  
         4 µl H<sub>2</sub>O

20        After incubation Single Strength Hybridisation Buffer (270 µl) was added and an aliquot of the diluted mixture (10 µl) was transferred into a 12 x 75 mm Sarstedt tube and placed in a water bath rack. For time zero measurements, 200 µl Detection Reagent I (Gen Probe) was added, followed

by the addition of 100  $\mu$ l of Hydrolysis Buffer. Chemiluminescence was measured in the luminometer as described below. To the replicates in the rack Hydrolysis Buffer (100  $\mu$ l) was added and mixed thoroughly. The tubes  
5 were placed immediately in a water bath at 60°C for the required hydrolysis time (10 mins). At the desired time points one set of replicates was removed from the water bath and Reagent I (200  $\mu$ l) was added to each. Tubes were shaken to ensure thorough mixing. Tubes were then placed  
10 on ice until ready to measure the chemiluminescence. The tubes were placed at room temperature for approximately 1 min prior to measurement in a luminometer using a single injection of Reagent II (Gen Probe) (200  $\mu$ l and a 5 second measurement time. The results are shown in Figure 7.

Claims

1. A method for the detection and/or quantification of a chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factors or effect thereof, which comprises:

5 exposing to said chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factor or effect thereof an organism, cell or genetic assembly comprising a gene responsive to said chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factor or effect thereof such that a change occurs in the level of  
10 transcribed nucleic acid as a result of activation or deactivation of said gene;

detecting and/or quantifying said nucleic acid using an oligonucleotide probe which is complementary to at least a part of said nucleic acid produced and which is  
15 labelled with a chemiluminescent molecule or component of a chemiluminescent reaction.

2. A method for the detection and/or quantification of a chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factors or effect thereof, which comprises:

20 exposing to said chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factor or effect thereof an organism, cell or genetic assembly comprising a transcription pathway responsive to said chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factor or effect thereof, such that a change

occurs in the level of transcribed nucleic acid as a result of said exposure;

detecting and/or quantifying said nucleic acid using  
an oligonucleotide probe which is complementary to at  
least a part of said nucleic acid produced and which is  
labelled with a chemiluminescent molecule or component of  
a chemiluminescent reaction.

3. A method according to Claim 1 or Claim 2 in which the chemiluminescent molecule is a chemiluminescent acridinium salt.

4. A method according to Claim 1 or Claim 2 in which the chemiluminescent molecule is a chemiluminescent salt selected from the group comprising pyridinium, phenanthridinium, benzacridinium or quinolinium.

15 5. A method according to Claim 1 or Claim 2, in which  
the chemiluminescent molecule is a chemiluminescent  
acridan.

6. A method according to Claim 1 or Claim 2, in which the chemiluminescent molecule is a chemiluminescent acridine.

7. A method according to Claim 1 or Claim 2, in which the said oligonucleotide probe is labelled with a substance capable of taking part in a chemiluminescent reaction.

8. A method according to any of the preceding Claims in which the chemical reactivity of the molecule comprising the oligonucleotide probe label is different when the oligonucleotide probe is bound to the target sequence as compared with that of the said oligonucleotide probe label when the said oligonucleotide probe is not so bound.

9. A method according to any of the preceding Claims in which a plurality of different labelled oligonucleotide probes are used to detect the presence or absence of complementary target sequences in the same sample.

10. A method according to any of the preceding Claims, wherein the gene is a recombinant molecule comprising at least one each of a responsive element and a reporter element.

11. A kit for the detection and/or quantification of a chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factors capable of exerting a biological effect which comprises:

organisms, cells or genetic assemblies comprising a gene responsive to said chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factor to produce a change in the level of transcribed nucleic acid as a result of activation or deactivation of said gene;



at least one oligonucleotide probe complementary to at least a part of said nucleic acid and labelled with a chemiluminescent molecule or a component of a chemiluminescent reaction.

- 5 12. A kit for the detection and/or quantification of a chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factors capable of exerting a biological effect, for use with organisms, cells or genetic assemblies previously exposed to said chemicals, mixture of chemicals or other external  
10 factors, which comprises:

at least one oligonucleotide probe complementary to at least a part of the nucleic acid produced by the said organisms, cells or genetic assemblies and labelled with a chemiluminescent molecule or a component of a  
15 chemiluminescent reaction.

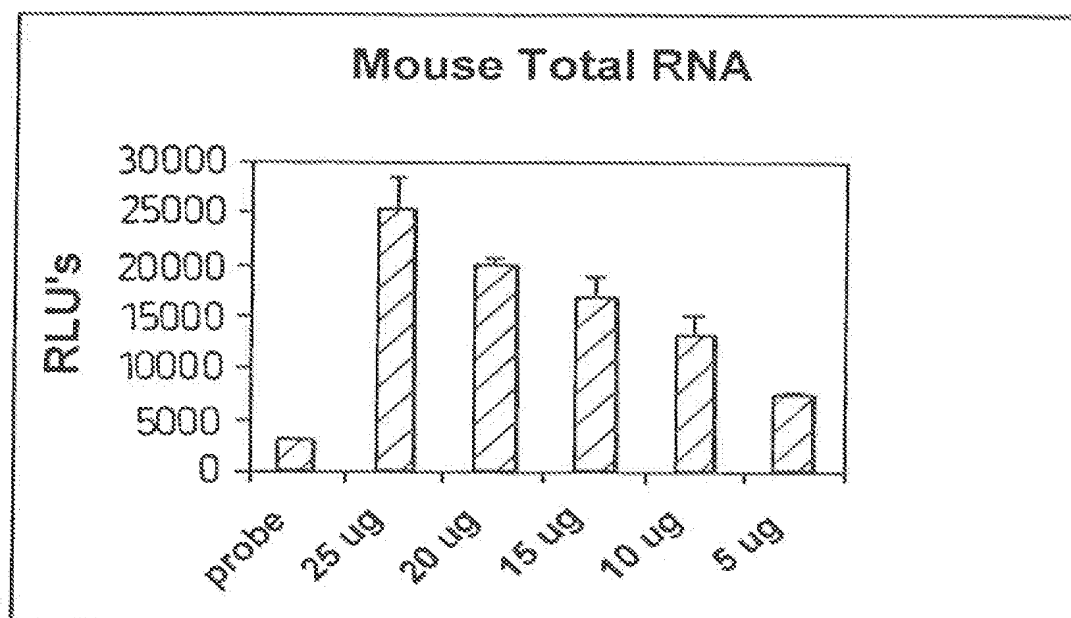
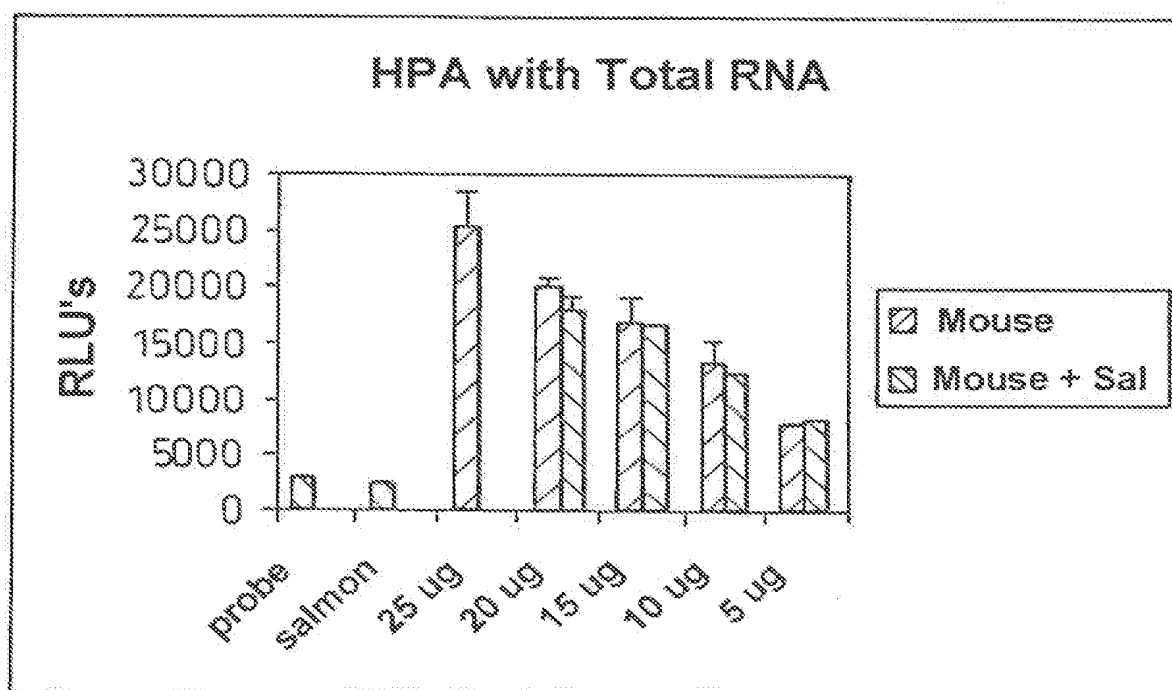
13. A kit for the detection and/or quantification of a chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factors capable of exerting a biological effect, which comprises:

organisms, cells or genetic assemblies comprising a  
20 transcription pathway responsive to said chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factor to produce a change in the level of transcribed nucleic acid as a result of exposure of said organisms, cells or genetic assemblies to

said chemical, mixture of chemicals or other external factors, and

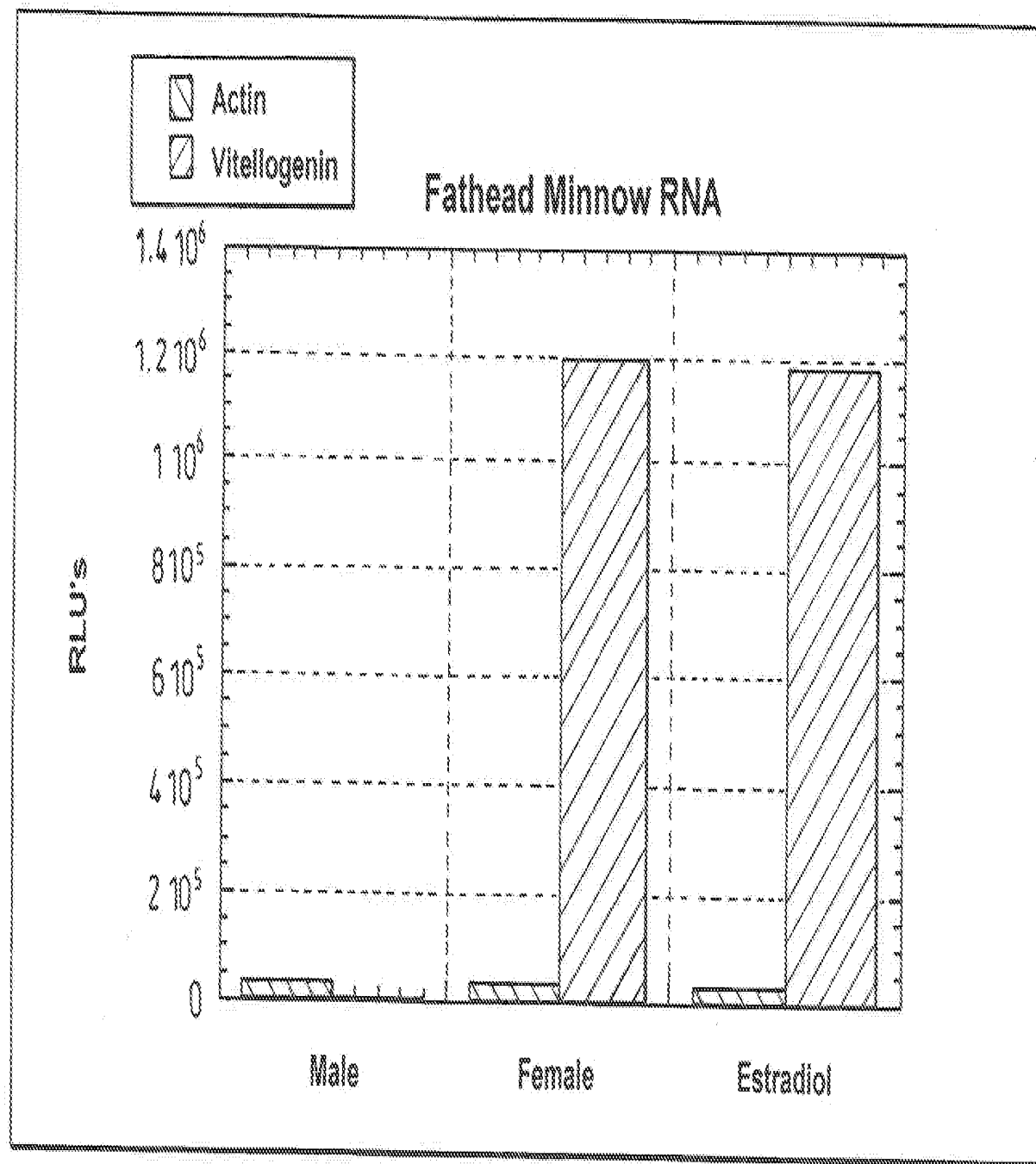
at least one oligonucleotide probe complementary to at least a part of said nucleic acid and labelled with a chemiluminescent molecule or a component of a chemiluminescent reaction.

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*Fig. 1**Fig. 2*

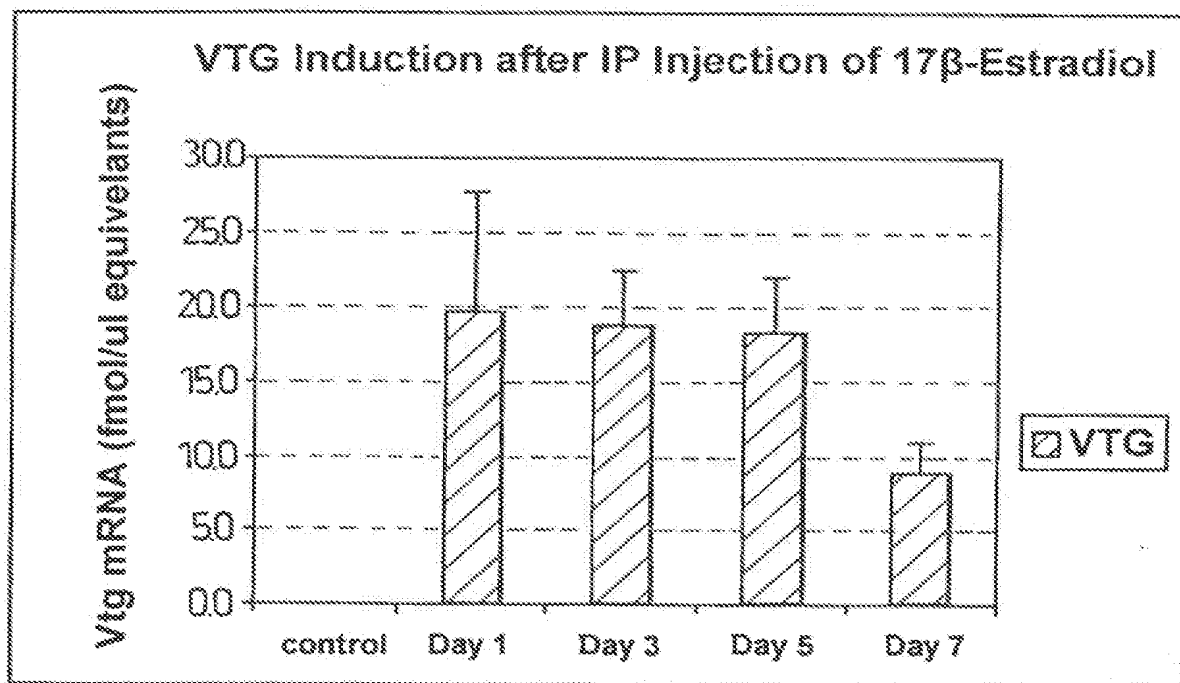
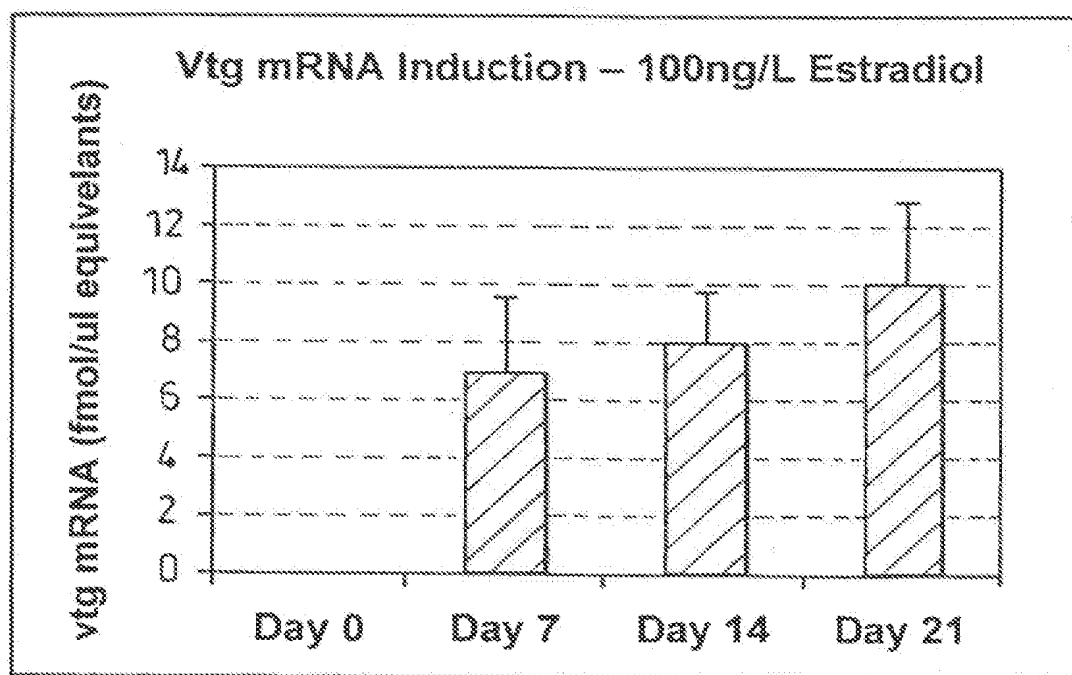
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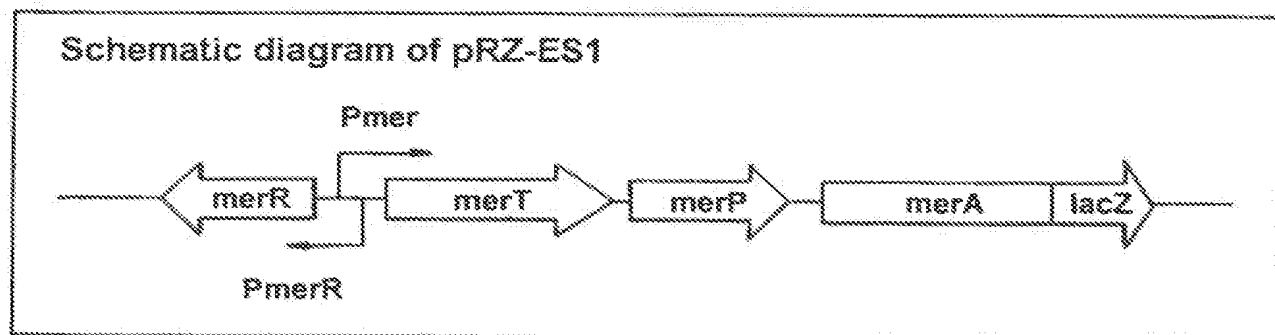


*Fig. 3*

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*Fig. 4**Fig. 5*

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*Fig. 6*

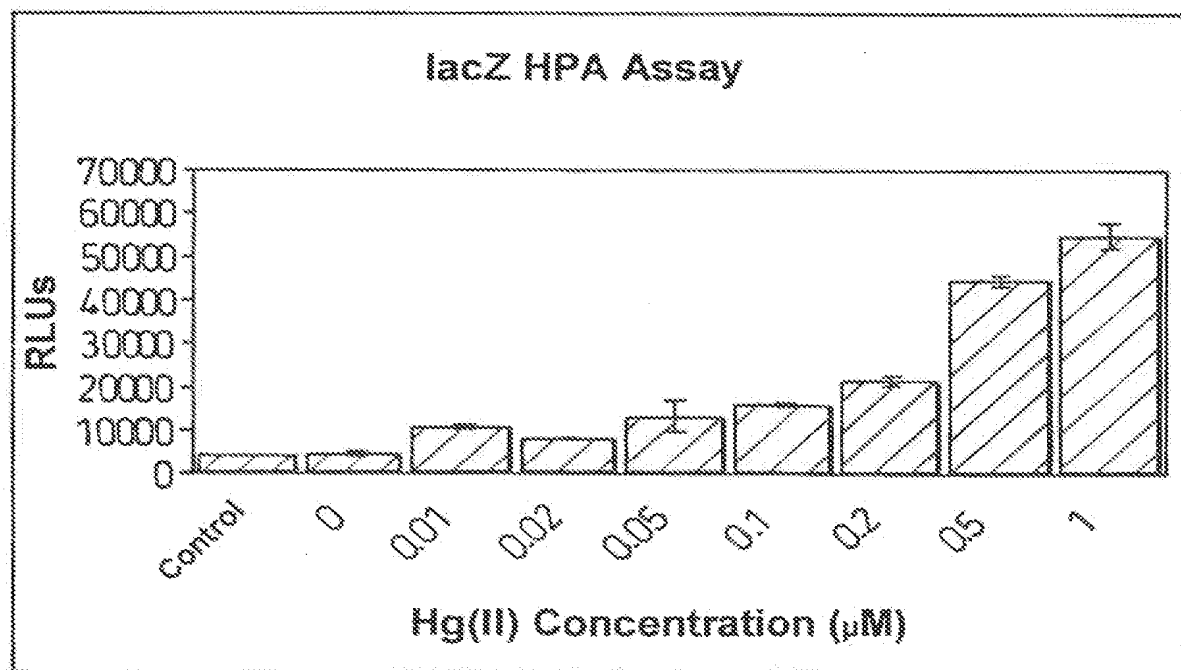


Fig. 7

## CORRECTED VERSION

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- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **MOLECULAR LIGHT TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH LIMITED** [GB/GB]; 5 Chiltern Close, Cardiff Industrial Park, Cardiff CF4 5DL (GB).
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- (74) Agents: **NEWELL, William, Joseph et al.**; Wynne-Jones, Laine and James, Morgan Arcade Chambers, 33 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF10 1AF (GB).
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(54) Title: **GENETIC BIOSENSORS USING CHEMILUMINESCENCE**

(57) Abstract: This invention provides methods or another transcription product and kits for the chemiluminescent detection of mRNA transcribed from genetic material in response to exposure of an organism, cell or genetic assembly to a chemical or physical change in its environment. These exposures result in an alteration in the level of activity of genes or transcription pathways responsive to such changes in such a way that the amount of mRNA associated with this activity changes.

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(74) Agents: NEWELL, William, Joseph et al.: Wynne-Jones, Laine and James, Morgan Arcade Chambers, 33 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF10 1AP (GB).

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Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

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## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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Y	the whole document	4-6,10
X	EMBER ISTVAN ET AL: "Early effects of cyclosporin A on in vivo oncogene expression." ANTICANCER RESEARCH, vol. 14, no. 3A, 1994, pages 1095-1096, XP001063995 ISSN: 0250-7005	1,2,7, 11-13
Y	the whole document	3-6,8-10

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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C☒ Patent family members are listed in annex

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Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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International Application No.

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Information on patent family members

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PC1/GB 00/04168

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